# **Common Errors**

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W5S03





## **What You Will Learn**

Find and fix common mistakes faster



```
DiceHandle >> + aDiceHandle
| res |
res := DiceHandle new
self dices do: [ :each | ... ].
```

```
MessageNotUnderstood: DiceHandle>>self
                                                         Bytecode ▼
Stack
                   ▶Proceed  Restart  Into  Over  Through + Create =
DiceHandle(Object)>>doesNotUnderstand: #self
DiceHandle>>+
UndefinedObject>>Dolt
OnalCompiler>>evaluate
                                Source
+ aDiceHandle
   l res l
   res := DiceHandle new
   self dices do: [ :each | res addDice: each ].
   aDiceHandle dices do: [:each | res addDice: each ].
   ^ res
```



# **Missing Period**

```
DiceHandle >> + aDiceHandle
| res |
res := DiceHandle new.
self dices do: [:each|...].
```

Separate instructions with period (.)

x includes: 33

ifTrue: [ self do something ]

Error: Message includes:ifTrue: does not exist

self assert: players includes: aPlayer

Error: Message assert:includes: does not exist

# **Keyword-Based Messages**

#### Solution

self assert: (players includes: aPlayer)

- keyword messages are built out of fragments
- the message is the longuest sequence of fragments
- use parentheses to delimit multiple keyword messages

numbers := OrderedCollection new

add: 35

Error: numbers is the number 35 and not a collection

Dice >> setFaces: aNumber

^ faces := aNumber

Dice class >> new

^ super new setFaces: 6

Error: Dice new returns 6 instead of a dice

# Forgotten yourself

```
numbers := OrderedCollection new
add: 35;
yourself
```

### is equivalent to

```
| numbers |
numbers := OrderedCollection new.
numbers add: 35.
numbers
```

## Forgotten yourself

#### Solutions

```
numbers := OrderedCollection new add: 35; yourself
```

Dice class >> new
^ super new setFaces: 6; yourself

- add: and setFaces: return their argument, not the receiver
- send yourself after a sequence of messages if you want the receiver

```
Book>>borrow
inLibrary ifFalse: [ ... ].
...
```

**Error:** nil does not understand ifFalse:

```
Book>>initialize
inLibrary := True

Book>>borrow
inLibrary ifFalse: [ ... ].
...
```

Error: Class True does not understand if False:

### True vs. true

#### Solution

Book>>initialize inLibrary := true

- nil is the unique instance of the class UndefinedObject
- true is the unique instance of the class True
- Class names start with an uppercase letter

Dice >> roll faces atRandom

Error: aDice roll returns aDice instead of a number

Dice >> roll faces atRandom

is equivalent to

Dice >> roll
faces atRandom.
^ self

```
Dice class >> new super new setFaces: 0; yourself
```

Error: Dice new returns the class instead of the new instance

```
Dice class >> new
super new
setFaces: 0;
yourself
```

is equivalent to

```
Dice class >> new
super new
setFaces: 0;
yourself.
^ self
```

- new is sent to a class
- self is the class Dice
- returns Dice and not its newly created instance



# **Forgetting to Return the Result**

#### Solutions

```
Dice >> roll
^ faces atRandom

Dice class >> new
^ super new
setFaces: 0;
yourself
```

- in a method, self is returned by default
- do not forget the caret ^ to return something else

```
Dice class >> new
^ self new
setFaces: 0;
yourself
```

Error: System is frozen

# **Infinite Loops in Overridden Methods**

#### Solution

```
Dice class >> new
^ super new
setFaces: 0;
yourself
```

• use super in overridden methods

### **What You Should Know**

- How to identify common errors faster
- · Check periods .
- Check parentheses ( and )
- Check carets ^
- Check yourself
- Use the debugger to understand the problem

### A course by



and



#### in collaboration with











